# RUSSIAN QUESTIONS.

Invasion of Asia, Army Reorganization and the Bulgarian Church.

ENGLAND'S INTERESTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Shall Russia Govern Central Asia or Protect It?

ADOPTION OF PRUSSIA'S ARMY SYSTEM.

The German Eagle Watching the Russian Rear-Troubles of the State Church Still Unsettled.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, 1873 The three great questions of the hour in St. Petersburg are the Central Asiatic question, the pro-posed military reform and the Bulgarian Church difficulty. With regard to the Central Asiatic question, I may begin by saving that at a meeting recently held under the presidency of the Emperor it has been decided to take Khiva and finish these wretched anachronisms, the native governments of Central Asia. General Kaufman, Governor General of Turkistan, is in St. Petersburg at present, where he will remain till near the end of January. when he will start for Central Asia. Khiva is to be attacked in the Spring by two divisions of the army now in Central Asia, starting from Tashkeut. Another division from the army of the Caucasus will assemble at Krasnovodsky Bay, which is situated nearly due east from Baku, on the Caspian, and to the southwest from Khiva. Krasnovodsky is the best harbor on the eastern shore of the Caspian, and is situated at the former mouth of the Amoo Daria, or Oxus of the ancients-a river which now empties into the Aral Sca, though it formerly discharged into the Caspian. The remains of its former bed are visible, and the Russians hope to divert it into its former course.

thus giving direct navigation to the heart of Asia. A third expedition, consisting of one division, will start from Benburg and pass between the Caspian and the Aral. Judging by the history of Russian conquests in Northern Asia, these forces seem more than sufficient to subdue Khiva. The Petersburg Cabinet has recently received a despatch from the British Foreign Office, caused by these preparations against Central Asia. The purport of the British note was as follows:-We no objection to your taking Khiva, but as the Emir of Afghanistan is a dependent of ours, your new boundary must not interfere with his. If his boundaries are interfered with and he considers himself justified in going to war, we shall feel obliged to assist him in maintaining his territorial rights. The British note hints at taking the Amoo Daria as the boundary along its whole extent, adding, probably, a certain amount of territory on its left bank from Khiva to the Caspian Sea. In every case we see that there much room for future intrigue and misunderstanding in regard to those regions lying between British India and the Russian possessions. The boundaries of Afghanistan are very indefinite and claims may be increased or diminished to suit cirtories of Khiva, and partly in the extreme north of Afghanistan, are the Turkomen tribes who turn an onest penny by stealing Persians and selling them into slavery in Khiya and other slave marts of the East. The Russian occupation of Khiva will take the bread from the mouths of these gentle Turkomen. They will, of course, endeavor to carry on their slave hunting expeditions as before; will be pursued and some will no doubt cross the Afghan boundary, and collisions between the governments may become more and more difficult to avoid. At st. Petersburg there is a variety of opinions on the Central Asiatic question. General Tchernyaeff, the captor of Tashkeuk and Chemkeuk, who first led the Russians into the heart of Central Asia and who may be considered as the chief exponent of the opposition to the present policy, declares that Central Asia as now manages will be a source of weakness instead of strength to Russia. He has recently written an exhaustive statement of the present condition of affairs, addressed to the Minister of Finance. The Minister sent it to the Emperor, who, after a caremi reading, sent it to General Kaufman. A council was assembled shortly afferward, at which Tchernyaeff was not present. The intention to untheir slave hunting expeditions as before; will be Formula was assembled shortly arrivated, at which reherryage was not present. The intention to undertake further Central Asian conquest remained unshaken, notwithstanding the vigorous attack of Februage. His letter says:

"The advance of Russian arms in Asia has taken

"The advance of Russian arms in Asia has taken place partly in spite of the central government and partly without its sanction. This results from the force of circumstances and cannot well be avoided. Russia, however, should see that her acquisitions be self-sustaining, instead of being a burden and a source of weakness to herself. The inhabitants of Central Asia were wearied with the unendurable tyranny of their rulers, and were not opposed to trying new masters. This is in part the secret of the rapidity and ease of the Russian conquest. The proper condition for Russia in Asia is that of arbitrator. She should confirm in other native officials selected by the people; or, if those elected were not of the right character, appoint new ones. In short, the Russian authorities should be the judges of the governing native officials, and the profectors of the governed population in cases of oppression by the former. Instead of this an expensive and numerous bureaucracy is organized for the purpose of carrying on the entire administration of the country. This bureaucracy requires more money for its support than the country is able to pay, and the deficit, which now amount to 4,000,000 rubles yearly, must be taken from the taxpayers of Russia itself, who at present carry as great a burden as their shoulders can well bear. This minute interference of Russia itself, who at present carry as great a burden as their shoulders can well bear. This minute interference of Russia is necessary to hold the country. At present there are 30,000 men in Turkestan: 10,000 would be ample under different management. Russia's system must be changed, otherwise England will be able to threaten her frontier and render her tenure of Asia a costly and difficult one. By proper management Russia might wield an almost unbounded inhuence in Asia. It is for the government to ponder over this serious question at the present moment. It may be too late hereafter to correct mistakes which are beginning to be productive of very evil results." ductive of very evil results."

Such are a few of the ideas in this remarkable

Such are a few of the ideas in this remarkable paper. I am told that some of the ablest men of the country accept them fully and hope for their adoption. It but remains for the government to become convinced of their justness. In case such should be the result probably General Tchernyaeff himself will be sent to Asia to put his system in

nimself will be sent to Asia to put his system in practical operation.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The question of military reform has occupied the Russian government for a number of years. It followed, indeed, closely upon the other reforms begun during the present reign, being introduced by the Minister of War, General Militum. He was a professor in one of the military academies at St. Petersburg, and later chief of Staff under Prince Bariatinsky, Viceroy of the Caucasus. General Militum was present at the capture of Schamyl, and after the close of the war in Daghestan returned to St. Petersburg, where he was soon made Minister atter the close of the war in Daghestan returned to St. Petersburg, where he was soon made Minister of War, a post which he still occupies. After the Franco-Prussian war the Czar resolved to introduce obligatory military service for all, modelled on the Prussian system. This project has been subjected to a committee now in session at St. Petersburg, whose labors will be finished before the end of the present year, when its report will be submitted to a second committee, which will include Field Marshal Prince Barlatinsky, Count Berg, Viceroy of Polund; General Kotzebue, Governor General of Southern Russia; Todtleben and other celebrities of the Russian army. The proposition is very severely attacked by some of the highest military authorities of Russia, among others by General Fadyeleff, the well-known author of "The Armed Power of Russia," "Sixty Years' War on the Caucasus" and other writings, most of which have been traceled with the different among others by General Fadyeieff, the well-known author of "The Armed Power of Russia," "sixty Years' War on the Caucasus" and other writings, most of which have been translated into the different European languages. He has recently published a series of articles in the St. Petersburg Russian World, criticising very ably and severely the so-called "reform," which, he says, seeks to combine two irreconcliable systems, the French and the Prussian. The opposition to General Military service, but to the organization of the army, which, it is contended, is defective, and, if carried out, will endanger the position of Russia in Europe.

One thing is sure, Prussia is watching with sleepless eye the course of military development in Russia, and if there is a weak spot its the armor of the Northern Giant the Germans will know where to strike whenever the tug of war comes. A few days since it seems that the Grand Duke Alex der, the neir to the throne of Russia, ventured to remark to the Czar, his Jather, that the frequent visits to His Majesty of Von Werder, the Prussian military agent, might cause the people to think that the latter was gaining an undue induces over him. The Grand Duke, it is said, received a reprimand for his suggestion. Von Werder is believed by Russians to have much influence with the

Emperor, and I have been informed by a Russian of distinction that the Minister of War has not been averse to use Von Werder's assistance in obtaining the Emperor's approval for his scheme of military reorganization.

THE BULGARIAN CHURCH DISPUTE is of long standing, and has its origin mainly in the political ambition of the Greeks, who have been the ecclesiastical despots of European Turkey for centuries. The Bulgarian Church has established its local autonomy, but has been excommunicated by a council of Eastern patriarcks, held at Constantinopie. The Patriarch of Jerusalem alone opposing this verdict, he was, in consequence, excommunicated and deprived of his office. The Russian Church did not take part in the Constantinopie council, and all interested in the Rulgarian question looked to the decision of the St. Petersburg Synod. That decision has just been given, and it is that the Russian Church remains neutral. It was supposed that the Synod would take sides with the Bulgarians, and the Russian clergy lean that way most decidedly. The influence of Count Toistoy, Procuror of the Synod, has produced the present decision of neutrality.

#### CENTRAL ASIA.

British India-Reports of the Progress of the Russian War Against Khiva-Captures by the Czar's Troops-Native Retaliation and Its Consequences-The Russian Imperial Envoy at the Court

of the King of Kashgar. [From the Indian Public Opinion (Lahore), Dec. 10.] The fellowing interesting reports of the progress of affairs on the frontier have just reached us from trustworthy sources:-The Amir of Cabool was in. formed of the presence in his city of a messenger on the part of Abdurrahman, son of Afzul Khan, on the part of Abdurrahman, son of Alzul Khan, with letters for various persons from that fugitive as well as from the Russian authorities. The Kasid was called and asked about the roads, &c., but would give ne leformation. Promises and threats were equally useless, and after being subjected to torture and imprisonment without any news being elicited from him, he was blown from a gun. The letters he had carried were not found, but had already been delivered to the persons in league with Abdurrahman at Cabool.

### Nativist Resistance and Defeat of the

Russians. A Yarkandi, formerly in the service of the Atalik gives us the following account of his master's doings for the last years:-In Yakub Khan's absence in China the Russians captured three towns belonging to Yarkand. On his arrival Yakub Khan, formally taking the title of Atalik Ghazee-ha-daulat, and putting himself at the head of 9,000 troops, defeated the Russians. He even succeeded in recapturing Kechar bai from the Russians. The following towns are now in the possession of Yakub Khan:—Yarkand Orumchi, Kocharpai, Takhtapun, Khotan, Kashgar the Great (in contradistinction to the "Little Kashgar" of Chitral), Andijon, Akhsu, (the capital), and Kolah. Dakianus, furfan, Khata and Khotan had belouged to China.

About six months ago Juma Khan, Atalik's Commondering these succeeded in canturing these mander-in-Chief, succeeded in capturing police stations of the Russians.

#### Baron Kaulbass' Russian Mission to the King of Kashgar.

[From the Delhi (E. I.) Gazette, Dec. 13.] Earon Kaulbass, at the head of the mission, which, by the way, it is hardly necessary to premise, was, of course, purely a commercial one (our first opening of communications with distant Oriental Powers are invariably commercial), after towards Eastern Turkistan, called Fort Navinsky, crossed the Karakyon, Valley towards the rass. crossed the Karakayon Valley towards the pass of Tashrabat. Ep to this spot the land was not incop-nia, having been previously visited and described by Baron Von Osten Sacken in 1867. From the last named spot the Earon made his way to the lake called Tchatyr Kul, and thence by the left bank of the river Tayon towards Kasugar. The road be-tween the lake and Kashgar is partially passable the river Tayon towards Kassgar. The road between the lake and Kassgar is partially passable for a two-wheeled cart, but through a considerable part of the route there is no forage or grass for horses to be found. For a considerable portion, too, of the route, some very difficult country has to be passed, he road running at times through rocky deflies, easily capable of being defended and protected by forts in impregnable positions. On descending into the Kasbgar valley the scenery totally changes, and the traveller pursues his way amid well-cuitivated plains and gardens. Here, at a subsequent interview, the King told the Envoy that he looked upon the Russians as his intimate friends, "and it is for this reason," he added, "I have shown you my army; had I thought you were to become my enemies I certainly should not have done so," He further stated how sincerely he desired the friendship and alliance of the Russians, and that in spite of the English having sent him an Envoy some time since he still gave the preference to the protection of His Majesty the Cara as his most mighty and most influential neighbor.

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neighbor.

Recent researches in Eastern Turkistan have shown that the country is rich in mineral ores and has a large supply of coal, beside possessing an extremely fertile soil. These are little matters which may serve to quicken the Czar's sense of the obligation he is under to protect the interest of his Chinese stalking horse.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Agnes Ethel plays "Agnes" at Albany and Trey from this to Saturday evening.

Portland ought to be happy, for next week it is to have the "Black Crook," in "all its original

M. Victorin, an actor of the Vaudeville Theatre. in Paris, has been condemned to three months' im ument for having stolen 356

We have read a good deal of awkward criticism on "The School for Scandal," but a Baltimore paper distances all competitors by finding in Miss Jane Coombs! Lady Teagle the "most seductive of

Mr. Robert Stoepel, the musician and composer, left yesterday for Europe under a four years' engagement to Mr. Bateman. He expects to produce in London some of his own works which he had no

opportunity of producing here.
They have an exceedingly profitable theatre and some great actors at McConnellsville, Ohio. The receipts are often as much as \$150 a night, and the local press assures us that the man who plays Rin Van Winkle is superior to Mr. Jefferson.

Stage effects in the West are sometimes unusual. The other day a pantomimist and a dancer, belonging to a strolling "Black Creek" company were married during the performance, at Quincy, Ill., and we are told the audience enjoyed it.

This season only two new English plays have been produced in this city-"Pygmalion and Galatea" at Wallack's, and "False Sname" at the Fifth Avenue-and it is not likely that any others will be brought out at any of our theatres. Nothing could be clearer proof that New York will accept

only the best English comedy.

The variety of the entertainments afforded by our New York theatres is illustrated by the fact that scarcely a week passes without a change of bill at one or other of our places of amusement. Now every theatre in the city is playing a piece which had been looked for with interest, but "Atherley Court" gives place to "Le Centenaire" week following Mr. Florence succeeds Mr. Booth, The other pieces promise a long run, though "Brother Sam" at Wallack's and "Leo and Lotos" at Niblo's have already had an unusually success.

## LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MARION HARLAND'S "COOK BOOK" is said to be a greater success than "Alone" or "The Hidden Path." Sarah J. Hale made, some years ago, quite a sensation in the same direction. For our part, we feel glad to see intellect going into the kitchen and ideality sharing with practicality the supervision of the larder and the domain of the stationary tubs.

A Man or Wir and learning, of the name of Martin Vaugelas, has been at the pains of making a bundle of all barbarisms, solecisms and untoward or illicit modes of speaking or writing, which are to be met with in French books, journals, &c., of the day. His publication, which appears weekly, has for its title Vangelas' Messenger. It is a most prodigious crop. Academicians, the natural overseers of idiom and style, are contributors to that budget in large proportions. Novelists of notoriety and talent introduce into the vernacular French of Rabelais, Molière and Voltaire the dialectic peculiarities of the South and the North. About and the Alsatians write a kind of Alsatian French, The Paris slang forms a great item in the Figure and

THE BRITISH MUSEUM has now ready seven volumes of a manuscript catalogue of the collection of

printed Sanscrit literature in the library. In London and the suburbs there are issued 282 newspapers and 853 periodical publications. London has 377 publishers generally and 830 booksell ers, many of whom are publishers in a smaller way, and 381 bookbinders; nor have Messrs. Mudic, Smith & Sons and other large librarians completely swallowed up smaller libraries, there being still

The Coming Election—Specie Versus Paper—The Treasury Robbed of \$16,000 in Gold-Another Revolution Expected-speeches and Patriotic Address by President Saget-Pushing American Claims.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 7, 1873. The chief topic of interest here at the presen 10th inst., when it is expected that the opposition candidates to the government will be elected. The most prominent government candidate for the Chambers is Mr. C. Haneljens, but his election is far from certain.

General Solomon, who is now in Jamaica, recently applied to the government for permission to return, but the only answer he received was decree of banishment. It is reported that he has lately been issuing manifestos and sending them authentic source that the English Minister, after the emission of the decree, wrote to General mon, strongly advising him not to return, and concluded by saying, should he persist in coming, he would be certainly shot before he had proceeded many steps from the landing wharf. The most prominent candidates for the Presidency are General M. Domingue, General P. Monplaisir Pierre and General P. Lorquet, but, from current indications, General Domingue will probably be elected.

The government gunboat Mont Organise has returned from the South, where she had been to take \$400,000 in silver for the redemption of the old paper. Great dissatisfaction exists, however, over the manner in which the government is carrying on these financial arrangements, and the Secretary

on these financial arrangements, and the Secretary of Finance is accused of having a finger in the pie, in the lashion of the New York Tammany Ring.

The Treasury was robbed the other night of \$16,000 in gold, and no clue has been obtained as to who the thief or thieves are.

A subject which has caused much conversation lately is that the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, is pressing the government very hard for the settlement of the American claims, which he considers just, with the exception of that of Messrs. Oliver Cutts & Co.

The government has now almost entirely suppressed the importation of counterfeit money.

There have been rumors lately of revolutionary movements, and the government has been preparing itself for any case of emergency of that kind which may arise, and General Lorquet, the commandant of the place, says that he will make short work of any such movement.

The present Ministry seems to be composed principally of jobbers, and they have become of late very unpopular, and a change is ardently hoped for.

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On the last day of the past year President Saget gave an official reception at the palace. On behalf of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, spoke as follows:—

UNITED STATES MINISTER'S SPEECH.

On the eve of a new year, and for the third time since you have occupied the Presidential chair, I have the honor to wish you, on behalf of the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Corps which I have the honor to represent, the highest sentiments of our good will. We congratulate you, Mr. President, upon the peace and plenty now reigning in the Republic, and also upon the successful measures which have been inaugurated during your Presidency.

The President replied as follows:—

SPECH OF PRESIDENT SAGET.

Gentlemen of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, I have to thank you for the very kind wishes expressed to me on your behalf by the American Minister, Mr. Bassett, and believe me, one and all, I am deeply thankful for these tokens of your friendship expressed on my behalf and that of the Haytian Republic. I hope, further, that the friendly relations existing between our governments may always remain in their present happy condition.

THE PIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

General Lamothe then spoke in favor of republican institutions and the United States fitteenth amendment as follows:— \* \* \* "When the Saint, Abraham Lincoln, fell a victim to his philanthropy, his mantle fell on worthy shoulders—viz., those of General Grant—who proved a noble successor to the martyred President, and carried out his cherished views by affirming the Insecution amendment to the constitution of the United States. \* \* All honor to him! and may slavery soon be banished from this Continent."

AN ORATION BY PRESIDENT SAGET.

AN ORATION BY PRESIDENT SAGET. On New Year's Day the President made a patriotic address, in which he said :-

Otto address, in which he said:—

Hayriass—This day is the seventieth anniversary of our national independence. Before 1894 our ancestors' position in this land was a sad one, and we were looked upon as mere animals, or, putting it otherwise, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Our ancestors, as you know, were transported hither and placed in degrading slavery. In desperation they flew to arms, and on the lst January, 1894, the tree of liberty was planted, and they swore to be free men or die, and how nobly they succeeded is known to you all.

Let us take no heed of the aspersions made against us that we are not as advanced as other nations. We have had much to contend against, but Providence has watched over us and been our unerring guide. As our sacrifices have been heavy, our reward shall be proportionate. Before we leave this soot let us all swear to de under the ruins of our country, it we do not live as free and independence men. "Long live the Republic, the Constitution and Our National Independence."

Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New York,

Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, returns home by this steamer, after a stay of five weeks, and has during that period ordained some six Episcopal priests.

## GERMANS AND THEIR TASK IN AMERICA.

Lecture by Mrs. Clara Neumann.

Madame Clara Neumann, a celebrated German lecturer, as well as a very pretty lady, held forth last evening at Liederkranz Hall, 35 East Fourth street, the theme being "Germans and Their Task in America." The room was filled to its full capacity by a highly intellectual and appreciative audience, who paid the utmost attention to the the theorizing of the lecturer.

Mrs. Neumann viewed her subject from a cosmopolitan standpoint and proceeded to show that, first came mankind and then the nationality. The Germans in this country are connected with all civilized people, but with the Americans they are entwined in manifold bonds, especially in comparison to former periods, when religious intolerance existed, which chained progress and intelligence, The present time may be justly termed one of the utmost freedom-notwithstanding our civilization is by no means fautless-yet the ambition for progress is not fully developed and has before it a very wide field of operation.

America, notwithstanding the various corruptions, is a magnificent land, and it depends altogether upon the American public whether it will remain the same in the future or share the fate of former republics. The republican ideas, which in this country have wrought such blessed results, have had a mighty influence upon the destiny of the European peoples, through whom it was fully demonstrated that the German public is no igno-

demonstrated that the German public is no ignorant mass.

The lecturer described the various nationalties of the Germans—sideh as the Prussians, Austrians, Ridnelanders, &c.—characterizing each as to particular traits of the several nations. The American, she says, appreciates the many virtues of the Teuton, and it the latter at any time feels himself slighted by the former it is only due to the fact that the German has not endeavored to impress the other with his deserts and what is due to his intelligence. The German can learn as much from Americans as the latter from the former; hence the foreigner must not presume on his claims of belonging to an old nationality.

Mrs. Neumann cited from the Revolution of 1848, where intelligence was transpled upon; but time

belonging to all old hallomality.

Mrs. Neumann cited from the Revolution of 1848, where intelligence was trampled upon; but time has arrived for a change, and justice and humanity triumph. Ask the Germans why they cannot even sustain a respectable theatre, or linish the nospital, which is so long in course of erection? How long does it take Americans to accomplish such a project? The reason of this lies in the energetic will of the American. It is unfortunate that the Teutonic people cannot thoroughly appreciate freedom. Many, many come to this country, fill their pockets, return to Europe, and, instead of upholding and advocating the glorious institutions of the United States, they live on the means gained in a free country, wholly unconcerned about and oblivious as to its existence. The lecturer was particularly severe upon Prederick Kapp, who served as an example of such ingratitude.

ide. In this strain Mrs. Neumann continued, paying In this strain Mrs. Neumann continued, paying compliment upon compliment to the high-minded ness and generosity of Americans, and was frequently laterrupted with rapturous applianse. This lady is very prepossessing and has a fluent and beautiful delivery. The language used by her is pure and well chosen. She has long been acknowledged as the best German lecturer in this city, if not in the country. Her effort last evening was a literary as well as a pecuniary success.

## FIRE IN CANAL STREET.

A fire broke out last night on the second floor of the three story brick building No. 334 Canal street that caused a damage of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The floor on which the fire started was occupied by Frankenberg & schultz, manufacwas occupied by Frankenberg & Schultz, manufacturers of lace goods, who sustained a loss of \$5,000; insured. The first floor was occupied by S. Alexander, importer of lancy goods. His stock was damaged by water to the extent of \$2,000; insured in the Liverpool. London and Globe for \$40,000. The third floor was occupied by S. Frankenthal, bonnet frame manufacturer. Damage by water \$500; insured. The building was injured to the extent of about \$10,000; insured. It is the property of Judge Mitchell. Fire Marshal McSpedon will hold an investigation in the case to-day.

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Conspiracy to Assassinate President Pardo, of Peru.

Organization of the Plot and the Plan of Action.

### ARREST OF THE PARTIES IMPLICATED.

Royal Congratulations from Europe-Morales' Murderer Tells His Tale-General Progress, Agricultural and Commercial.

PANAMA, Jan. 5, 1873. The South Pacific Times, of December 28, has the following report of the conspiracy to assassinate President Pardo, of Peru:—

President Pardo, of Peru:—
Great excitement has been created by the report in circulation that a plot had been discovered to assassinate President Pardo, by blowing up the railway train on the Chorrillos line as it was entering Lima by means of a torpedo, which was prepared with electric wire connecting therewith. The house in which the flendish preparations were made is situated opposite the penitentiary, and the trains run in close proximity to it as they approach the Lima station. Various rumors were abroad, all differing in their character, yet all tending to establish the fact that assassination of the President was intended regardless of the lives of other passengers who were on the train. We have received the following despatch from Lima on the subject, and it is from the most reliable source. The fact that the arrangements were made and not carried out, by which, probably, many valuable lives were saved, besides that of His Excellency the President, we can only regard as providential.

Details of the Causes which Excited To-

wards a Deed of Blood. LIMA, Dec. 27, 1872. Yesterday at three P. M., at the house of Senor Bogardus, were assembled the party named, his brothers and a certain Jose S. Heredia, an old engineer on one of the ships of war. It seems that there was a quarret between Bogardus and Heredia, and violent language passed. Soon after the report of a pistol was heard, which attracted the police to the dwelling. On inquiry as to the disturbance the police received no direct reply, but in the excited conversation going on they heard mention made of torpedoes, shell sand the assassination of the President. The Chief of Police, Freyre, made no further inquiry but arrested Bogardus and Heredia and took them to the Intendente, to whom the latter stated that he was prepared to reveal everything, saying it was about two months ago, more or less, that he was asked by Pedro Beausejour to prepare some shells and torpedoes for him, but he declined to do so knowing that they were intended to blow up the residence of the President; that he was offered if he would make the combustibles a reward of from eight to ten thousand soles; that then he (Heredia) went to Señor Pierola's house to receive an advance of the amount promised for the diabolical work to be performed; that he saw there Bogardus and Pierola [E.], the brother of ex-Minister Pierola, who was not himself to be seen, but who had deputed Bogardus to enter into the damnable negotiations.

This is all I can furnish up to this moment about the revelation of Heredia; a further investigation is going on. In connection with this affair a woman named Dolores Valiente has been arrested, as in her house, situated opposite the Penitentiary, was found one case of gunpowder, Congreve rockets, wires, torpedoes, &c. This woman states that Bogardus had in her house a torpedo which was intended to explode as the train from Chorillos was coming into Lima with President Pardo on it, but alterwards he determined not to carry his plan into execution, and took the instruments of destruction from her house.

Suspects.

In addition to the arrest of all the parties named above, as concerned in this intended crime, Francisco Rodriguez and Ricardo Villarmar, who are supposed more or less to have been in the evident conspiracy to destroy the life of the President, have likewise been taken prisoners. All the parties have made depositions, which will form the groundwork of immediate investigation

Congratulations from the European Crowns.

The Kings of Greece and Portugal and the Czar of Russia have congratulated by autograph letters President Pardo on his elevation to the supreme power in Peru.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER AND PARTY POLITICS. whom the latter stated that he was prepared to reveal everything, saying it was about two months

power in Peru.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER AND PARTY POLITICS.

HIS EXCELENCY Mr. Pardo, the President of the Republic, has been named by the governments of Chile and Bolivia as arbitrator in all questions pending between those countries.

It was reported in Pisco that General Quintin Quevedo had proceeded into the interior of Bolivia to present himself as a candidate for the Presidency of that Republic.

NATURAL VISITATIONS, VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE. On the 16th and 17th of December fifteen persons died of smallpox in Lima. The epidemic, says the Patria, goes on increasing in intensity, and if not checked will be found more fatal than even the late epidemic years of yellow fever. There were seventy cases in the Lazaretto on the 17th inst. On the 26th uil, a shock of earthquake was felt On the 26th uli, a shock of earthquake was felt at Arequipa of forty seconds' duration.

## Bolivia.

Frederico Lafave, who shot General Morales, the President of Bolivia, on the night of the 27th of November last, has given to the public of La Paz

the following DECLARATION, dated 30th of November :- At half-past nine P. M. of that memorable night I was in the saloon of the Government Palace, where there are two tables for the game of rocambo, there being present Señor Medeiros, who was playing with Colonel M. Baron, and also Lieutenant Colonel Mohria and a

I had scarcely been there a few minutes when

Mr. Apiricio.

General Morales came in and asked for Command General Morales came in and asked for Commandant La Vigna, his aide-de-camp. On presenting himself Morales commenced to strike him, and ordered that the window should be opened that he might throw him out of it into the plaza. Other aides-de-camp proceeded to execute the order. I then interfered between them, snatching away from Morales the sword he had taken from La Vigna, fearing that as he could not throw him out of the window he might use the weapon in stead. I tried to get him to be calm and not give rise to such scandal, but with no effect. He began to insult and strike every one within his reach. I begged him to desist and consider the honor of his begged him to desist and consider the honor of his ramily and the rank he held in the Republic, and that if he suspected misconduct on the part of his officers to have them tried. He then struck a blow officers to have them tried. He then strück a blow which made me starger back, but I still persisted in trying to persuade him, but all was of no avail. He began to attack Colonel Lavandez and others in the same way, when I received another blow, harder than the first, telling me at the same time to "get out of the house." My indignation got the better of my reason, and drawing my revolver I fired at him seven shots, and then returned to the barracks and put the troops under arms. Colonel Lavandez arriving at the time, I told him my object was that the fiftee should take charge of the armory and prevent any disorder on e armory and prevent any disorder or the part of the other forces. Having arranged matters with this object, I returned to my house. Public order is still undisturbed.

## Chile.

A fire occurred at Santiago on the 11th of December, which destroyed the building occupied by the Banco Garantizador, the Porvenier de las Familias and Masonic lodge, and injured two adloining buildings. The bank saved its books and valuables. The Porvenier and the lodge lost many valuable documents. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000. The building was valued at \$50,000, and was insured

The building was valued at \$50,000, and was insured for \$10,000.

FROM THE DEET SEA.

Nearly all of the cargo of the Dover Castle has been saved. A quantity of gold, silver and copper ore from the wreck has been sent to Valparaiso.

The French ship Bioble, which arrived at Valparaiso on the 2d of December, spoke the British ship Kenilworth in lat. 33 50, south and lon. \$2 10, west, leaking considerably, having experienced bad weather on her voyage from London.

The following is from a Lota paper:—The town is meiting away; the smallpox does not decrease; the alarm is great; terror has stricken every one; the government knows it and does not stir; the people are abandoning the place, and the plague overruns the whole town. There is not a street, court or alley without its complement of victims. No one thinks of succor or hygienic measures. May God have pity on them:

The Guayaquil Andes of the 25th December last publishes a notice of the decree of General Mosquera declaring the State of Cauca under marting law, but that in consequence of a representation of the inhabitants of Popayan the government had despatched a circular to the municipal chiefs stating that the decree was to be considered merely in the light of a warning to be on the alert.

The Palestra, of Mompos, of the 7th inst., thinks with respect to recent events on the frontiers with Venezuela the government ought to inform the nation what it intends to do, as well as in what

condition the question of limits is with respect to Brazil, Ecuador and Costa Rica.

Señor Eustorgio Salgar has been brought forward as President for the State of Cauca.

Santiago Perez, Felipe Zapata, Justo Arosemena and Rafael Nunes are all candidates for the next President of the Union.

The mission from Peru to Japan and China, presided over by Captain Garcia y Garcia, arrived in the Arequips.

deed over by Captain Cartesian Cartesian Regueral Francisco J. Salazar, who was commandant general of the district, has gone to Europe as a Minister Plenipotentiary of Equador to the governments of England, France, Germany and Italy. The United States acrew steamer Kansas, three guns, soo tons, arrived at Aspinwall on the alternoon of the 1st instant. The Kansas was ordered out here to assist the Nicaragua Canal Survey new about to be renewed.

be renewed.

The Hamburg American Steam Packet Company's steamship Bayaria, from Europe, arrived at Aspinwall yesterday.

Guatemala.

The new constitution has been adopted by the Chamber. Under its provisions the qualifications for voters are to be twenty-one years of age, able to read and write, or in lieu of the latter to be possessed of \$1,000 capital. The coffee crop was good.

Salvador. An agent in Paris had bought and shipped the rails and cars for the new railroad between San Salvador and La Libertad. President Gonzalez on the 8th of December had inaugurated the commence-ment of the road in the presence of an immense multitude.

The volcano near Santanna gives indications of an eruption.

Nicaragua.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a note of congratulation to United States Minister Blair upon the re-election of President Grant.

#### BRITISH WEST INDIES.

An American Bishop in Jamaica—Move ments of Foreign War Fleets-Planters' Interests.

Bishop Cox, of New York, has been on a visit to this island, where he has been well received. He preached in the Kingston parish church on Sunday last and took part in an ordination service on Monday. Since then he has been on a trip to the mountains, and before he leaves for America will visit the scenes of the insurrection of 1865.

The German feet is momentarily expected from Venezuela, on its voyage round the world.

#### St. Thomas.

The Danish frigate Dagmar and the United States steamer Canandaigua were both in the harbor New Year's Day, when a grand ball was given at the Government House. The American officers were present and well received.

#### Barbados.

The planters were engaged planting the young crop. Owing to the unfavorable weather the crop was not expected to exceed forty thousand hogs-heads. heads.

The parties convicted of riot arising out of the recent wreck of the steamer Cuban have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

#### ART MATTERS.

The Leavitt Art Sale To-Night.

This evening, at half-past seven, a portion of the pictures belonging to the late Mr. Joseph H. Higginson, and to which allusion was made in last Saturday's HERALD, will be sold at auction, at the Clinton Hall saleroom. The sale will conclude tomorrow evening at the same place. During the week many connoisseurs have been attracted to the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, and yesterday more than the usual proportion were present. As the pending sale is the largest one of American pictures since that of the Avery collection, it may be interesting to enumerate some of the more striking

François Revolre is represented by some very richly and delicately painted flowers, that appear to be as wealthy in perfume as the genuine articie. George H. Hale's vase of flowers also deserves

favorable mention. By many the gem of the entire collection is con sidered to be S. R. Gifford's "Mansfield Mountains Vermont," flooding, as it does, with golden light a gorge between the glittering peaks.

Church's "Passing Storm," however, will deservedly bear the palm with the majority. It is a fine expression of power, and of that kind of power which holds itself in reserve and creates the impression of inexhaustibility.

"You Can't Have Tuem," by S. J. Guy, is rich in its contrast of colors, and the sentiment is playingly and therefor strongly wrought out, the subject necessitating a tinge of humor, complicated with bright and charming accessories.

with bright and charming accessories.

The late J. F. Kensett's "Near San Francisco," brimming with that artist's vital characteristics, derives an added interest from the fact of his sud-

den and lamentable death.

"Jeune Fille Preparant une Robe de Bal," by Frère, tells its own short and pleasant story in Frère's happiest manner.

J. G. Brown, the Oliver Optic of the palette, is represented by at least a dozen pictures, most of

represented by at least a dozen pictures, most of which tell some interesting incident about boys and girls and children of a little larger growth. In one picture, "Old House in Georgetown, D. C.," he has departed widely from what is generally recognized as being his forte.

To the excellence of Mr. Wilmarth's "Nathan Hale" reference has already been made. It is worth adding that more than one skilled physiognomist has greatly praised the truth with which the emotions due to the hour and the incident are reproduced.

duced.
David Johnson's fine and earnest feeling is ex-David Johnson's fine and carnest leeling is exhibited in "Fisherman's Haunt."

Among other interesting paintings which we have not room more particularly to specify are R. J. Pattison's "Shelburne Meadows," D. Huntington's "Introspection," T. L. Smith's "Glenida Lake, Putnam county, New York;" A. Barland's "Near Abergavenny," E. Lemmen's "Farm Yard," William Hart's "Midnight," Mignot's "Sangay Volcano and Falis of Pastaza," W. H. Beard's "Indian Summer," Nehlig's "The Crusaders," two companion pictures by Kuwasseg, Bradiord's "Coast of Labrador," Giford's "Derwent Water," Brevoort's "Old Ruin, Hampton;" some sheep by Shattuck, Mount's "Poser," a landscape or two by Casilear, Accard's "Le Berceau," Huntington's "Mercy's Dream," three she paintings by Inness and Leray's "More Frightened Than liurt."

## Foreign Art Notes.

Mr. Calderon has in hand several pictures for the next exhibition of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Eyre Crowe has just completed a capital little picture that comprises a front view of a building at which laborers are at work. Mr. Marks has made much progress with his "Ornithologist," representing an old gentleman and his servant rearranging some stuffed speci-

mens. Mr. Marks is working besides at two pictures, mediæval in character. G. D. Leslie is working at an important picture in three compartments. In the centre are three girls at a fountain; on the left the darkness shows a

young girl teaching another girl to play on a pipe; on the right a girl stands erect, fondling a black kitten. The general motif is idvilic.

Armitage is painting a large picture of Chicago. to be hung in the Town Hall there. He has also an' other subject which is scriptural. Yeames, lately returned from Florence, is paint-

ing a picture of which Dante is the chief figure,

and likewise one representing an old English wed-

and likewise one representing an old English wedding.

At the exhibition of old masters at the London Royal Academy the pictures principally praised thus far (January 4) are:—Reynolds' "Portrait of Mrs. Abington", Turner's "lvy Bridge" and "Dunstanborough Castle," Romney's portraits of "Mrs. Drummond Smith," of "Henrietta, Counters of Warwick, and Her Children," and of "Anne, Wife of George, Third Earl of Albemarle, and Her Son, William Charles;" Stothard's "Venus Rising from the Sea," Reynolds' "Hebe," Hogarth's portrait of Mrs. Hogarth," Crome's "Yarmouth Water Frolic," Romney's "Mrs. Trimmer," Reynolds' "Count Ugolino and His Children," one of Van Dyck's portraits of "Queen Henrietta Maria," Reynolds' "Lady Anne Lennox," Rembrandt's "Lady Opening a Casement," Ribalta's "Christ Bearing His Cross," Poussin's "Worship of the Golden Calf," Holbein's "Two Ambassadors," Titian's "Portrait of an Armed Man in Black" and Velasquez's "Don Andrian T. Pareja."

# SUICIDE OF A BARBER.

thirty-four years of age, has kept a barber shop

He Takes Paris Green. For some time past Ferdinand Scribo, a German,

corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, but lived with his wife at 346 West Thirty-eighth street. Scribo and his wife, for reasons best known to themselves, did not agree well together, and there seemed to be but little congeniality between them. This manner of living made Scribo desperate, and he resolved to terminate his existence in a summary manner. Accordingly on Tuesday morning he provided himself with a quantity of Paris green, and, going home, deliberately swallowed the poison, and suffered intensely from its effects till yesterday morning, when death ensued. Coroner Young was notified. Deceased has left a widow and four children.

# SAMANA BAY.

The Official Report of the Commissioners.

Formal Approval of the Treaty-Vacancies in the Board of Directors To Be

The Directors of the Samana Bay Company held a secret meeting yesterday titernoon in the rooms of the Pacific Mail Company. All but one or two of them were present, and the session was a long

Filled Up on Friday.

one, lasting over a couple of hours. The only business done, however, was to read over the report of the commissioners and to discuss and approve the already published treaty. The full board of directors will be composed of twenty-one gentlemen, and six vacancies, therefore, still remain to be filled up. This, it is ex-

pected, will be done on Friday, when there will be another meeting. THE OFFICIAL REPORT. The following is the report of the commis

To Hon. Alder B. Stockwell, Chairman of the Samaga Bay Company of St. Domingo, New York:—
Suc—We, the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by you on the 4th uit, with directions to proceed to St. Domingo and to execute a convention with the Dominican Republic for grants and concessions to the company of which you are chairman, pursuant to your mistructions that day given us, have the honor to report as follows:—

of which you are chairman, pursuant to your instructions that day given us, have the honor to report as iollows:—

We satied from New York on the 6th ult., in the
steamer Tybee, and reached St. Domingo City, the
capital of the Dominican Republic, on the 1th.

In the steamer Tybee, and reached St. Domingo City, the
capital of the Dominican Republic, on the 1th.

In the steamer Tybee, and reached St. Domingo City, the
capital, and was at Azua, which is some forty miles to
the westward, and is the headquarters of the Army of
Observation of the Haytian frontier. We therefore presented our credentials to Mr. Gautier, Secretary of State,
and Mr. Delinonic, Attorney General, who received us
with much cordiality, and informed us that they were
themselves rully authorized to negotiate a convention
upon the basis of the correspondence which had been
had with Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of loston. But considered
tion of the draft submitted by us discussed to amounce
ment that it was practically new throughout and entirely beyond the limits of any discretion vosted in the
Calmet.

Cabelland as a second of the Executive, therefore, they deline of the correspondences they declimate they have the correspondence of the Executive, therefore, they declimate as the correspondence of the Executive, therefore, they declimate only to discuss our propositions, which took them

ment that it was practically new infoguous and enterly beyond the limits of any discretion vected in the Cabinet.

In the absence of the Executive, therefore, they declined even to discuss our propositions, which took them entirely by surprise, and suggested apprehensions that to accept them and to allow consummation of your projects would be virtually to surrender the entire country to the control of a handlud of American merchants couriers were despatched inamediately for the President, who reached the city the morning of the 13th, and gave us an audience the same day. He expressed entire readiness to execute at once what he called the "Howe Convention," but intimated that such hasty consideration as he had been then able to give to our draft inclined him to advise us of its utter impracticability, as subversive of the whole policy of their government.

He assured us, however, of his willingness to hear us, and to give us the most indulgent consideration, repeating expressions of his admiration and regard for the enterprise and greatness of the American people, and of he longing aspiration for closer relations between them and the Dominican Republic, and frankly confessing his readiness to sacrifice his own personal ambitious in the realization of the prosperity which he prophesied for his two country if he should be able to haugurate a new era of material progress under the auspiess of capitalists so stagacious and induential as those represented by us.

We therefore went to work, and, for ten days had daily and almost continuous session at the Executive office, with the President and all the members of his Gabinet, as well as with other principal officers of the government. They urged us to send home the steamer and to remain ourselves awaiting its return. But to have done so would have necessitated a solourn of many weeks there, and would have invited the delays which you had particularly instructed us to avoid if possible. We availed ourselves, therefore, of the discretion you had allowed us, and detained the steamer, having on board ourselves, detained the steamer, having on board ourselves, and keeping there the packages of gold coin you had furnished us with which, in case of success in the negotiations, to make payment in advance of the first year's rent, and the result justified us.

The discussion was not always bright; but the President and his principal advisors became so well persuaded of the wisdom of accession to the substantial features of the plan you had yourself, after the informal discussions between you and your associates before our departure, instructed us to insist on, that, finally, by abandoning some claims with regard to which you had directed us to exercise discretion, and which were not essential to the accomplishment of your real purposes, we procured execution of the convention of which the original in Spanish and an English translation are herewith submitted.

In form it creates a co-operation, and then becomes a

in form it creates a co-operation, and then becomes a treaty between the Republic and us, as plenipotentiaries of persons possessed of many of the attributes of soverelanty. The general laws of the Republic regulating corporations are little known beyond its own limits, and are based upon the French civil code, which is itself, in many essential respects, different from the systems to which English-speaking people are accustoomed in such matters, and might be found difficult of explanation or proof in the Courts or Exchanges of New York and London, in the money markets of which cities you must, of course, expect to hegoliate most of your securities and to have your largest financial and commercial operations.

to have your largest financial and commercial operations.

We therefore insisted upon making the treaty express
in the usual form of such a regular charter or act of incorporation as would be granted by Parliament or the
Legislature of this State to a corporation authorized to
carry on ordinary business operation, all the particular
with regard to the tranchises of the company, the powers
of its Board of Directors, and the rights and ilabilities of
the individual shareholders, making it a complete code
in itself of the fundamental law which the solicitors and
Courts of all nations must apply to you, and by which only
you and your associates are in those respects to be bound.
Your own large familiarity with the affairs of great
corporations had prompted you to furnish us with detailed instructions, under which we procured for the
company, its Board of Directors and shareholders all
the widest and largest powers and privileges in each of
the aspects of the scheme ever accorded to any corporation by the most liberal of charters in the United States
or England and to escape most of the restrictions and
limitations which are always imposed where the law is
most indulerent to joint stock associations.
The modifications of the "Bowe Convention," which
we directed as a receive and which we have actually

the aspects of the scheine ever accorded to any cerporation by the most liberal of charters in the United States or England and to escape most of the restrictions and liminations which are always imposed where the law it most indulgent to joint stock associations.

The modifications of the "Howe Convention," which sendence, give this come of the West Convention, which you directed us to procure, and which we have actually effected, give this come of the law in the Penitygula of Samana, and over the waters, island, in the Penitygula of Samana, and over the waters, island, and rects of the bay; and enable it to impose and collect its own duties, taxes, port charges, &c., for its own use, without any control or interference whatever by the Dominican or any other government. They secure traffic between Samana and any point in the Republic against imposition of any discriminating imposts whatever, and entitle it to a deduction of fifteen pet cent of import quites exacted from trade with any of the englishering mechant on the island of the control of the petition of the send of the west indies. They Impure much larger grants of the West Indies. They Impure much larger grants of the West Indies. They Impure much larger grants of the West Indies. They Impure much larger grants of the west indies, they impure much larger grants of the west indies, they impure much larger grants of the west indies, they impure much larger grants of the west indies, and extort many other unusual concessions, glimost any one of which would be the fortune of any ordinary company; and finally, by exempting the business of the company rrom imposts, taxes, assessments and charge complying rrom imposts, taxes, assessments and charge complying rrom imposts, taxes, assessments and charge complying the public however, and the grant gra

during the whole period of our solouth in the country were treated with the most cordial hospitality by the citizens.

Upon leaving the capital city we made a special deposit in the Treasury of the Republic of the \$180,000 gold you had furnished us, taking an official receipt and obij gation to seep it intact in the original package, subject to the orier of the company, in the event of ratiure of the people to ratify the convention at the polls. Upon furnishing the company with formal official certificates of the ratification by the people the government will be entitled to appropriate that money as payment of our first annual rent in advance. Arriving at samana, upon our return from the capital, we had the henor to be present when your appointed, Colonel Joseph Warron Fabens, was (in annuity pation of ratification of the treaty by the people) put in termal possession at samana as resitent Governor of the company, amid the applicace of the populace and the congratulations of the authorities.

We reached New York upon our return on the 19th inst., and are, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

\*\*RAMUEL SAMUELS.\*\*

There were no new developments in the proposed

There were no new developments in the proposed combination yesteriay. Mr. Quintard, the agent of the keading Company, is out of town, and it is not likely that any active measures will be taken until he returns. It is, however, believed that the companies are determined to obtain control of both the wholesale and retail trade, and that they are directing all their energies to obtain this end.